

first forth living war.
We !
even against hope—
ness and discouragement—
attend your efforts
the Gospel, which is
throughout all the

De. of the Secretaries
of minutes of the
act the following
last.

John Cotton, D. D.,
John Chapman, D. D., Rev.

John D. D., Rev.

John Mayne Beecher, D.

John William Reed,

John A. Green, Esq., Rev.

John Ladd, D. D., Rev.

John Ladd, Esq., Henry

John Gardner Spring,

Rev. James Rich-

D., S. V. S., Wild-

members.

The Cherokees was re-

John J. Platt, Rev.

John Murdoch, and Hon.

the circumstances of

which the mission was

expended in her

work. Worcester, and

the imprisonment

In view of these

all before them, the

facts of the case as

prove of the con-

stitutive direct-

ment of facts re-

lating to the Board among the

the circumstances of

the several mis-

sions, and of the pro-

cessions, and finally in

imprisoning some

Committee be, and

respectful memorial

claiming the protec-

tion of the missionaries of the

and at their

Conferences on the same

ended to the churches,

of these suffering

the subject of spe-

cially and next, that this

to the extension of the

the missionary cause.

Drs. Miller and Por-

terred for the purpose,

Records, express-

and services of Mr.

Secretary, which was

circumstances of his

other of years, devoted

and sacrificed, and

with a degree

and indefatigable di-

probably never been

and of the friends of mis-

ions, and of the world,

and with that lively

and to a full and

and to a full and am-

ingdom.

to record their deep

the ardent piety,

departed Brother and

collection of his long,

and while they bow in

the judgment of God, which

labor, they desire to

full which this bereave-

der of the Board, to

great work to which

and in death."

the city of New York,

J. N. Mooyart, Esq., of

the Board,

application made on

American Bible Society,

and parts thereof, in

Sandwich Islands.

John William Reed, Rev.

to whom was referred

Committee of the

and was approved, viz.

gratefully to acknowl-

the attention of the

pecuniary neces-

of missionaries under its

and its committee to

its future plans and

rapid extension of

endeavoring to reclaim the

to God.

commanded to the Board to

use pursued by the Pro-

accepting the services of

as offered to become a

produced satisfactory

that work."

acknowledgments, &c.

generally known, as

individuals who instead of

are treated most mis-

Board of Commissioners

with deep interest, and

of which the mission at

from the kindness of ship

fishery; and especially

they have received

ships which have taken

participated in the celebra-

tion being conducted by Rev.

and Rev. Messrs.

to be held in the city

October, 1832.

appointed to preach the

D. D., his substitute.

SIX.

few more paragraphs

missionaries. Will not

spirit of liberty, justice,

and that justice is done

ries, they are unwar-

and, and consist of

people to their

use of justice will be dis-

Journal of Humanity.

likely enough to have,

as the pirate

abominations of lawless

and

at the same time.

Prisoners.—The Cherokee Phoenix of Oct. 1,

mentions that some of the individuals who were pardoned

Milledgeville, were the next day, by permission, to take

leave of their friends Messrs. Worcester and Butler.

The visitors requested permission to say a few words, that

they might carry some message from the prisoners to their

friends. But that was denied. They only exchanged a

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POETRY.

SABBATH DAYS.

Types of eternal rest—fair buds of bliss,
In heavenly flowers unfolding week by week;
The next world's glories img'd forth in this—
Days of whose worth the Christian heart can speak.
Eternity in Time—the steps by which
We climb to future ages—lamps that light
Man through his darker days, and thought enrich,
Yielding redemption for the week's dull flight.
Days fixed by God for intercourse with dust,
To raise our thoughts and purify our powers;
Periods appointed to renew our trust—
A gleam of glory after six days' showers!
A milky way mark'd out through skies else drear;
By radiance of the womb as well as shining star,
A lamp which he who follows knows to fear.
The bright and blinding stars on his pathway twine.
Portraiture of Heaven on earth—pledges of joy
Surpassing fancy's flight—bright scenes stay—
The pretties of flesh that cannot cloy,
And the bright out-courts of immortal glory!

THE DEATH BED.

We watch'd her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro!
So silently we seem'd to speak—
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out!
Our very hopes belief'd—
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died!
For when the moon came dim and sad
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours!

MISCELLANY.

EARLY HABITS OF THE LATE MR. EVARTS.

A brief journal kept by Mr. Evarts, and in which he made almost daily entries from the time of his going to school at Burlington till after he began the study of law in New Haven, shows him to have been uncommonly thoughtful and observing for a youth, and to have possessed, in all respects, a remarkable manliness and maturity of character. Improvement was then an object kept distinctly and constantly in view; and he was laboring, with a feeling of solemn responsibility, to furnish his mind with knowledge, form a character, and qualify himself for usefulness. Nor was he laying a foundation for an intellectual character only: this period of his life seems also to have been marked by conscientiousness, integrity, firmness of purpose, freedom from passion and youthful levity, and a wakeful interest in whatever affected the welfare of the community around him. He seemed, even in early youth, to have sent his thoughts forward, and to have formed some just estimate of the labors and responsibility of manhood, and of the solemn account he must ultimately render for the means of self-improvement, and for the influence he might exert.

With these views of the object of life, his collegiate course was one of serious and intense labor, aimed at a definite and most important object. In prosecuting his classical studies it seems to have been his constant inquiry how he might render them most subservient to this object. Towards this his mind was steadily turned in every book that he read, and in every investigation which he pursued. He did not study a book merely to get a lesson, to ascertain what an author thought on a subject, or treasure up those thoughts in his own mind; but it was to add to his own stock of knowledge, and to derive aid in forming his own opinions. He continued his investigations and reflections till his views were fully settled and ready for use. He probably never read a book without knowing distinctly what there was in it which he approved, and what that he condemned, and being able to assign definite reasons.

With such aims, and such powers and habits of mind as Mr. Evarts possessed, his attainments could not fail to be great, and of the most substantial character. This is abundantly attested by his instructors and classmates. The extent to which he pushed his study of the classics or the sciences, or the number of books which he read in other departments, does not appear to have been very great; but, in respect to habits of laborious and successful investigation, an extensive and thorough knowledge of all the branches of collegiate study, and an ability to bring all the faculties of his mind and all his acquisitions into judicious use, when occasion required it, he probably had no superior in his class. He retained a knowledge of his early studies, especially in the languages, to a remarkable degree, during his life.

His love for intellectual labor led him, while in college, to take a peculiarly prominent part in the various societies formed among the students for mutual improvement. He punctually attended to every duty of college, applying his mind vigorously to all the branches of study, without neglecting any from dislike, or to too common opinion, that they would be of little use to him in the business of life. His journal at this period shows that he was forming his habits and character rapidly, and with great judgment, and on no ordinary model.—*Mrs. Herald.*

SKETCH OF MOUNT AUBURN.

The place selected for the cemetery is Mount Auburn, in Cambridge, about three miles from Boston, and easily approached either by the road or the river which washes its borders. It affords every variety of soil and elevation, which trees or flowers would require, with streams and meadows, from which ponds may be made for plants which love the water. The plants of every climate may find there a suitable home. It might be thought that it would require many years to cover it with verdure; but Nature has anticipated this objection; it being already clothed with trees and shrubs of almost all descriptions, which grow in this part of the country. The most striking part of this tract is a conical hill of considerable height, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This is reached by a gentle ascent, which winds like a road round the hill, with valleys on each side, and is so exact in its bearing, that it is difficult to persuade one's self that man had no agency in forming it. The top of the height is an admirable place for a monument intended to be seen at a distance, and the sides will afford room for the resting-place of many generations. The whole country would not afford a better spot for the purpose than this. It is consecrated already by many delightful associations in the memory of most of those who have left the University for many years past; and the plan proposed, instead of breaking up this favorite resort, would only render it better suited to aid the inspirations of science, feeling, or imagination. There is something unpleasant to many, in the idea of cultivating the place of death. This may be owing to the old prejudice, which regards nature and art as opposed to each other. Nature, under all circumstances, was meant to be improved by human care; it is unnatural to leave it to itself; and the traces of art are never unwelcome except when it defeats the purposes and refuses to follow the suggestions of nature.

We trust that the public spirited authors of this design will consider themselves as giving a direction to the public taste; and that they will therefore not suffer the ground to be disfigured with

dungeon-like tombs, which are only suited to the cells of churches and burying-places in cities, where the dead cannot find room to lie dust to dust. The monuments deserve regard. The stiff and ungainly head-stone should be banished to give place to the cippus, or some simple form suited to resist the elements, and receive inscriptions. But the ornaments of the sepulchre should be trees and flowers. Let the monuments be found in the noble forests of our land; let them not be such as the elements waste, but such as time only strengthens and repairs.—[N.A. Review.]

A PARTY MAN.

A party man is seldom an agreeable companion. His theory is so narrow, and his creed so small, that like his shoes, they seem made for his exclusive use. He is amazed that any one should doubt the accuracy of his system, because he is satisfied with it. His judgment is biased, and resembles a pair of scales, of which the beam is forever awry. General society is so imperfect, he cannot endure it; and in the investigation of its laws, his aim is, not to enjoy that which is right, but exult over that which is wrong. He fares, therefore, as a certain countryman did, who took the trouble of extracting the husks from a bushel of wheat; he has the chaff for himself. He surveys creation through the medium of a contracted vision, and is apt to forget that he is not the only man who has a claim upon the bounty of the skies. He pities people who differ from his persuasion, and wonders how it is that others dream of being right. He revives in a circle of which the centre is himself. Those who are squeezed in with him are the lucky few; all without are nothing, if not something worse. *Un-used* to much thinking, and too impatient to pursue it, petty purposes, and a kind of pin's head policy are all he compasses. His cause appears great, because he will look at no other. A maggot in a nut might come to the same conclusion, and for a similar reason, because he has a maggot mind. He is struck with the degeneracy of all around. People, too, are so ignorant. And if wisdom should die with him, matters, he is sure, would be worse. In these sweeping censures he never suspects the prejudices of his own mind; though they produce a jaundiced yellowness on all he inspects. Of this every body is sensible but himself. They smile at his folly; and were it not that he flies off at a tangent, some charitable person might undertake to undeceive him. He expects, after death, to go to heaven. It is devoutly to be hoped he may. That, he thinks, is a place just large enough to contain himself, and those who subscribe to his opinions.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

There is just printed for the House of Lords, an interesting "Summary Statement of the number of Criminal Offenders committed to the several Gaols in England and Wales during the last seven years"—namely, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive.

The number of commitments in England and Wales was as follows:

In 1824 Number of persons (amongst them being 224 females) 13,938

In 1825 (males 234) 14,487

In 1826 (females 2022) 15,164

In 1827 (females 270) 17,024

In 1828 (females 2732) 16,564

In 1829 (females 3119) 18,675

In 1830 (females 2922) 18,107

[The prisoners for trial at the Special Assizes commencing in December, upon the Home Circuit, and under special commission, are not included in this return for 1830.]

By the above returns, making allowance for the Special Commission omissions of 1830, the increase of crime in seven years, if not one-third, is as 13 to 18 1/2.

The next division classes the convictions and sentences. Thus those sentenced to death were as follows:

In 1824 sentences of death 1066

In 1825 ditto 1036

In 1826 ditto 1203

In 1827 ditto 1529

In 1828 ditto 1165

In 1829 ditto 1385

In 1830 ditto 1237

Here again is a frightful increase in the number sentenced, namely, nearly one fourth in seven years!

The number executed in the seven years was 466 (out of 8,781 sentences of death), which gives an average of upwards of fifty-eight executions in England and Wales in each year.

These interesting returns also state the convictions, acquittals, and the ignorances of bills, or non-prosecutions. Without detailing each year, we shall notice the results on the seven years; which stands thus:

Total convicted from 1824 to 1830 inclusive, \$0,362

Total acquitted, 22,380

No bills found, and not prosecuted, 12,357

Total commitments in those seven years, 115,529 [London, *Morn. Herald.*]

THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRIT.

In support of his views of the destructive tendency and unchristian character of the traffic in ardent spirit, as exhibited in several articles copied into the Recorder, Dr. Edwards has published at length, in the Journal of Humanity, the opinions of several distinguished philanthropists,—all placing the iniquity of that business in a very striking and spaiting light. The following is his 16th number.

In accordance with the views of those distinguished men, whose opinions I have quoted in former letters, are these of the celebrated John Wesley, as to the gross immorality of the ordinary traffic in ardent spirit. "All who sell them," (spirituous liquors) he says, "in the common way, are guilty of sin." He murder his majesty's subjects, by wholesale, neither do they their eye pity, or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates, and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there. The foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof are stained with blood. And canst thou hope? O man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and feasts sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee."

If the views of this distinguished man, as above expressed, and of the others whom I have quoted, as to the nature and consequences of this traffic are correct, it is not manifestly inconsistent with the spirit and requirements of the Christian religion? And ought it not to be denounced by the whole Christian world, as far as its nature and consequences are known, as a gross and destructive immorality? If so, how ought those men, who understand the nature of this traffic, and yet, for the sake of money, continue it, to be viewed and treated by a virtuous community?

Slaughter of Infants.—Mr. Nett assured us, that three-fourths of the children of Otaisie were wont to be murdered as soon as they were born, by some or other of the unnatural parents, or by some person employed for that purpose—wretches being found who might be called infanticides by trade. He mentioned having met a woman soul

after the abolition of the diabolical practice, to whom he said, "I have many children have you?" "This one in my arms," was her answer. "And how many did you kill?" She replied, "Eight." Another woman, to whom the same questions were put, confessed that she had destroyed seventeen! Nor were these solitary cases. Sin was so effectually doing its work in these dark places of the earth, that, full as they were of the habitations of cruelty and wickedness, war, profligacy, and murder, were literally exterminating the people. But the Gospel stepped in, and the plague was stayed; and the merciful King of Christendom population are exceedingly anxious to have offspring, and those who have them nurse their infants with the tenderest affection. [Benet and Tyerman's *Voyage*.]

The Help of Whiskey.—Ah, sure you couldn't find in your heart to be so cruel; said a man to his neighbor, who was threatening a terrible vengeance on one who had injured him. "Yes, but I could," he replied, "with the help of whiskey."

Powers of Appetite.—Ah! said the little boy to his father, "I have sold my last blanket, and the last one I will take it off my dying mother." "I will sell it," said he, "and with the proceeds of a bond; and I would sell you two, if I could get for you the price of a glass!" [id.]

A PARTY MAN.

Samuel Johnson's Works, 2v. Svo.; Withering's Botany, by W. Margilivray, Iv. 12mo, plates; new edition of Robinson Crusoe, plates; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 3v.; Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets, 4v. Svo.; Bewick's Select Fables, Iv. Svo. plates; Percy's History of London, 3v. 12mo; do; Booth's Glad Tidings, Iv. 12mo; Chapman's Letters, Iv. 12mo; Sir Joshua Reynolds' Discourses, Iv. 12mo; Lady Montagu's Works, Iv. 12mo; Dominegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Iv. Svo.; Illustrations of Ancient History, English, by Miss Randall, 1v. 12mo; Opie's Dictionnaire, Doct. 12mo; Dyce's Anthon's Dictionary, pocket edition; Trent's Travels in Greece, Iv. Svo.; Life of Admiral Lord Rodney, 2v. Svo.; Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, Iv. Svo.; Mills's Selections from the Human Mind, 2v. Svo.; Memoirs of Dr. Currie, 2v. Svo.; Boehm's Memoirs of Painting, 2v. Svo.; Oxford Drawing Book, Iv. History of Alexander the Great, by Quintus Curtius, 2v. Svo.; Allwood's Key to Revelation of St. John, 2v. Svo.; Hazlitt's British Poets, 4v. Svo.; Rogers' Italy, Iv. Svo. plates—for sale by WILLIAM HYDE, at the Boston Bookstore, 134 Washington street.

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OR Anecdotes Illustrative of Select Passages of the New Testament. By John Whitecross, Author of Anecdotes, &c. and the 4th edition of *A Selection of Reading Lessons for Common Schools*, designed to be used after Easy Reading Lessons, in Reading, American Popular Literature, Being Reading Lessons, and other works of a similar rank. By the author of the Literary and Scientific Class Book.

This work furnishes the Patriot or Teacher with an anecdote or two, under each chapter of the New Testament, by relating which, he may fix and enliven the attention of his children or pupils, and at the same time, by agreeable associations, impress the passages illustrated more deeply in their youthful recollection. Just published, and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston.

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